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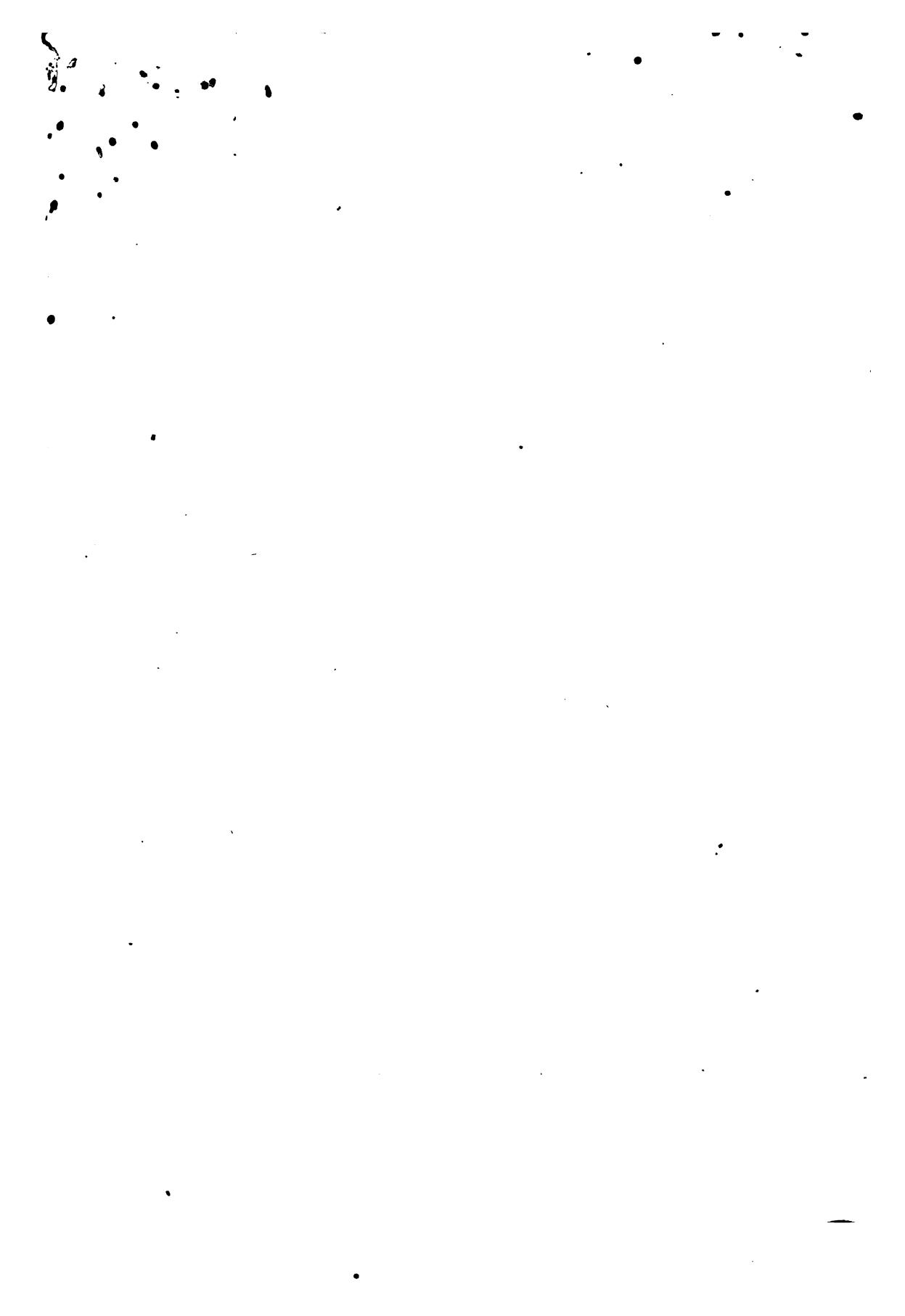
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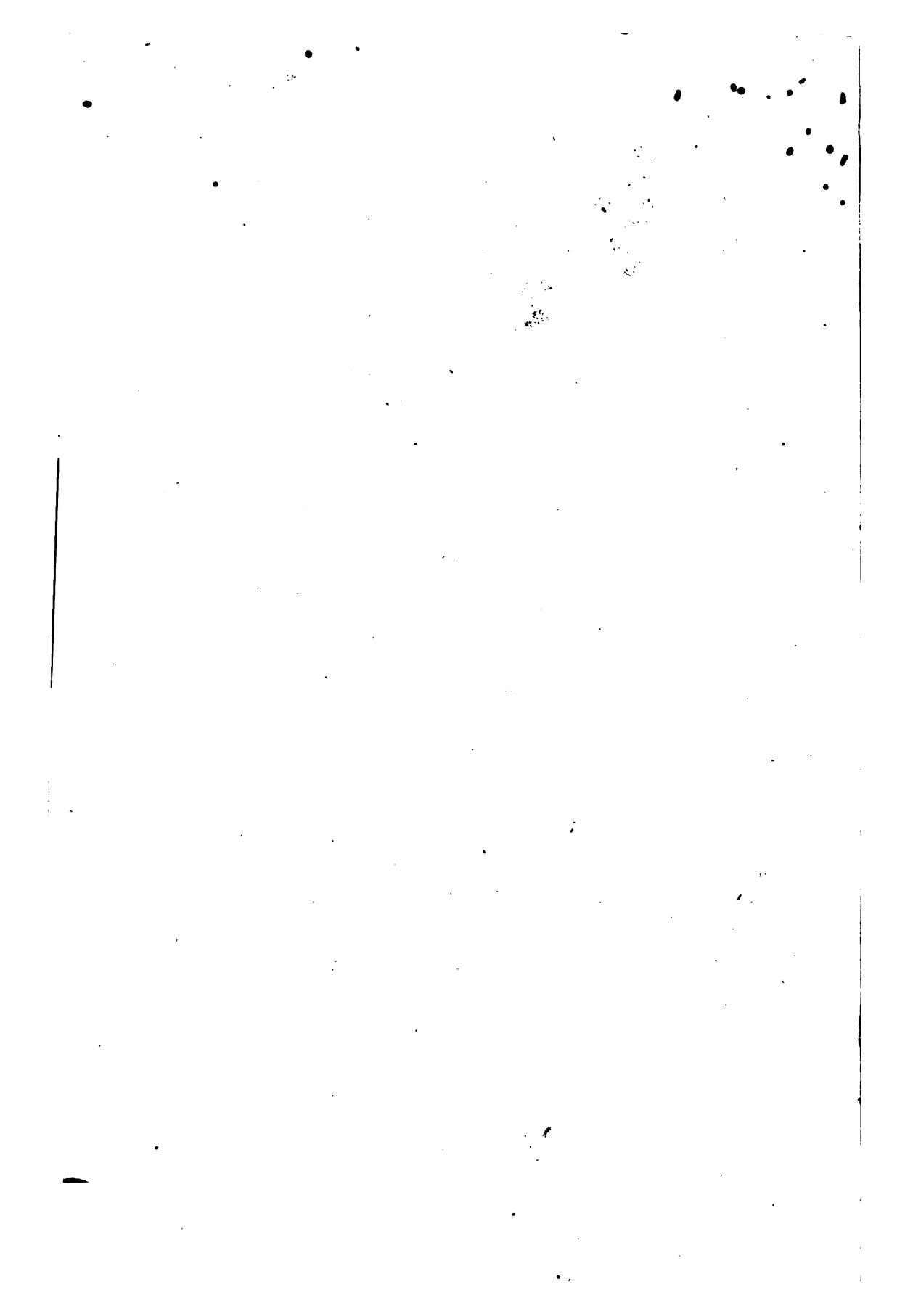
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**REPORT**  
ON THE REVISED  
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE  
H I S S A R D I S T R I C T,

IN THE  
H I S S A R ✓ D I V I S I O N

OF THE  
P A N J A B,

EFFECTED BY  
**MUNSHI AMIN CHAND,**

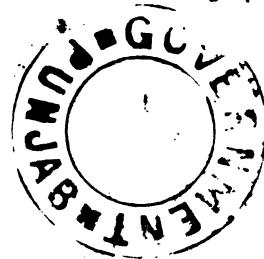
*Extra Assistant Commissioner.*

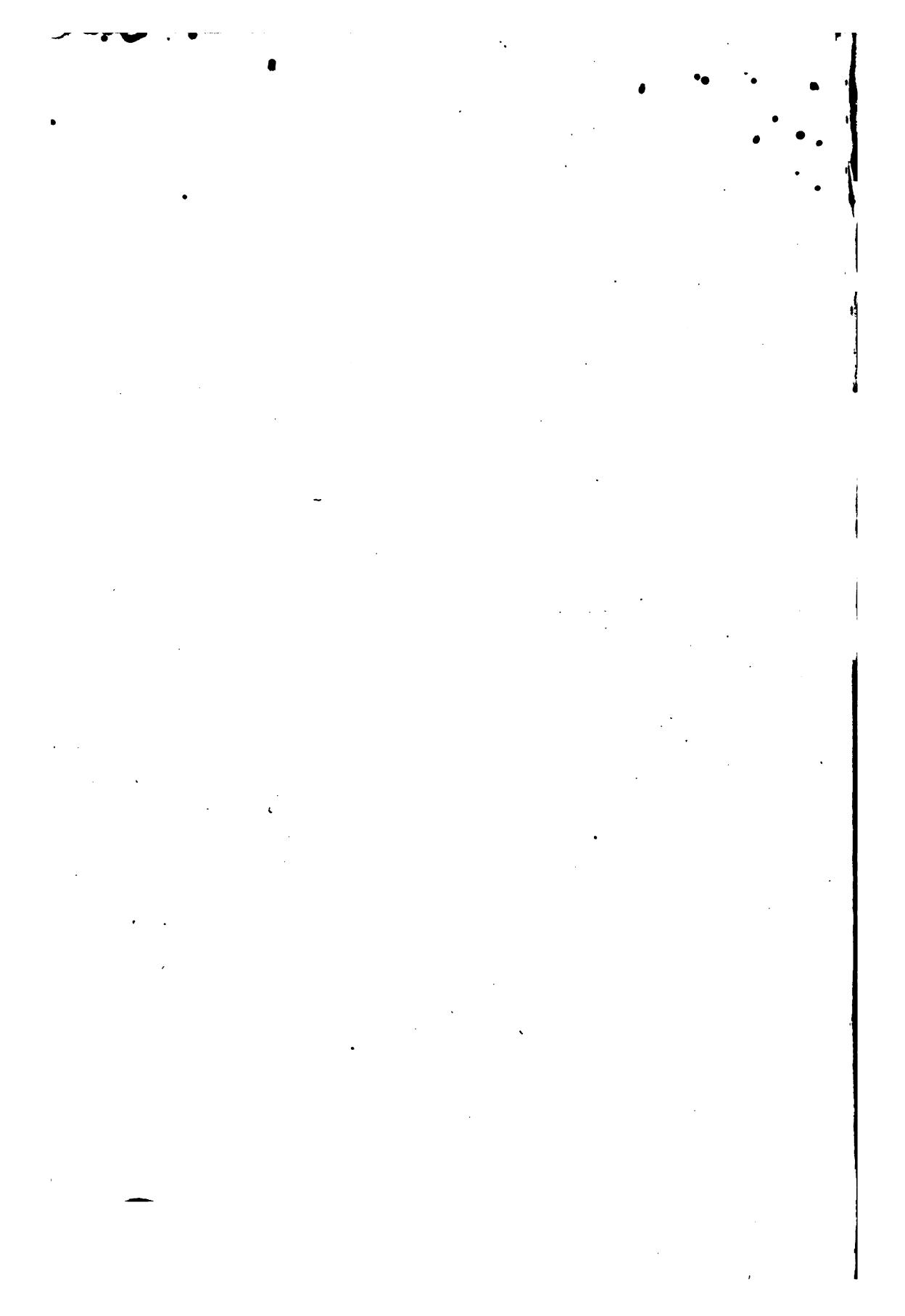


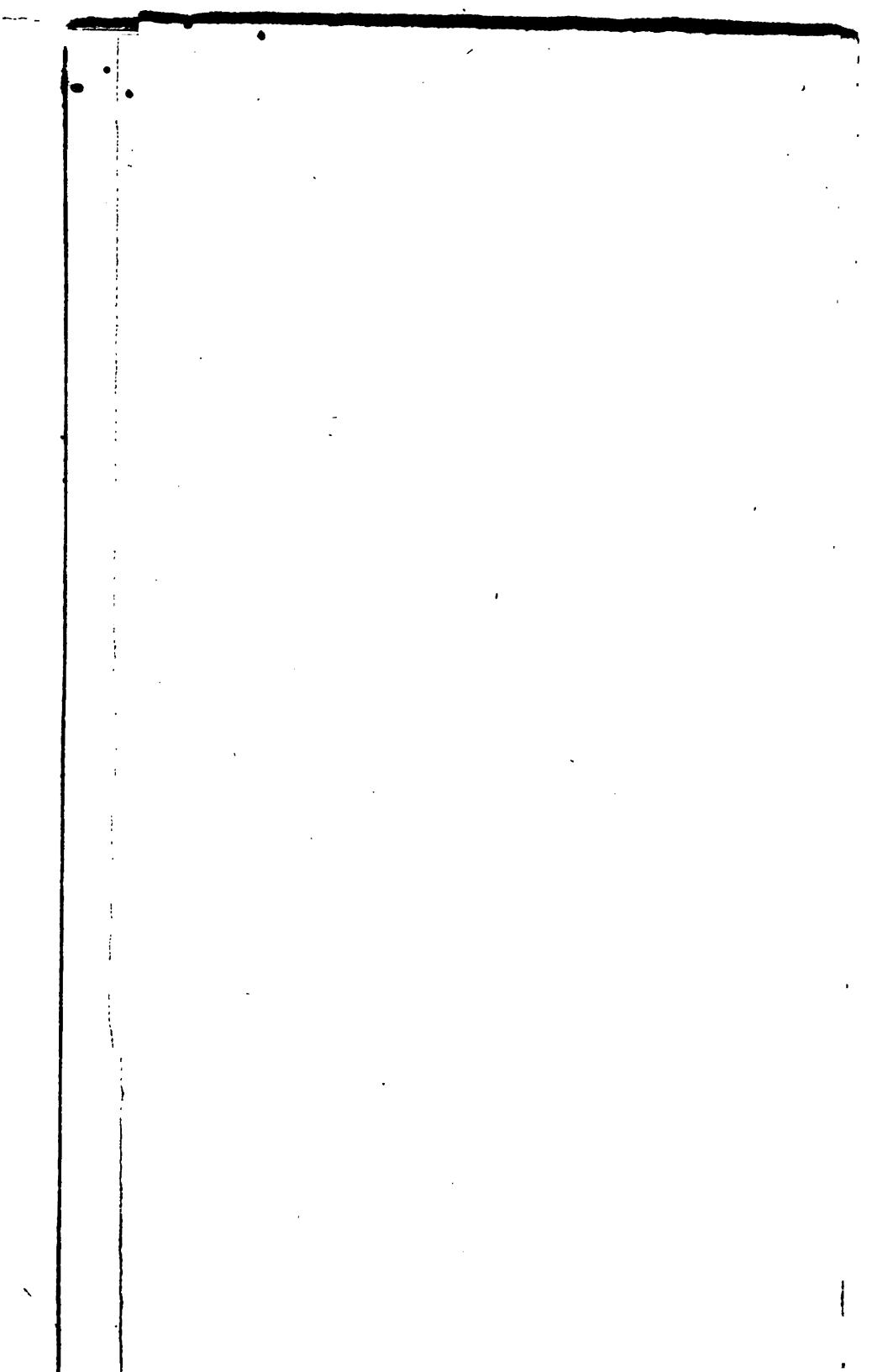
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1875.









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No. 80.

No. 1508.

To

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,

P A N J A B.

*Dated HISSAR, the 18th June 1864.*

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter No. 35 dated 2nd April, and  
in reference to your No. 1468 dated 28th April  
Revenue (Settlement.) 1863, and annexure, I have now the honor to  
report completion of the revised settlement of the Hissár District

\* Nos. V, VI and VII of the 5 Tahsils of the Hissár District.  
and to submit the marginally noted statements\* thereto pertaining.

2. I beg also to enclose a memorandum, containing extracts from elaborate notes prepared by Extra Assistant Amín Chand, which I have had translated, and which contains much useful information.

3. As the revised assessments have already received the sanction of Government, and as, in the correspondence which took place at that time, the reasons for the alterations proposed were set forth, and approved of—to revert to that part of the subject would be superfluous.

4. The new assessment has been in operation since the autumn of 1863-64. There can in my opinion be no doubt of its being suitable in all respects.

5. It is proposed that this settlement be sanctioned for 30 years—or up to the end of the Financial years 1894-95.

6. The greatest credit is due to Extra Assistant Amín Chand for his intelligent and energetic conduct of this settlement which began in June 1860, and has been finished in 4 years. The famine year 1860-61 was an entire blank, so that 3 years is the more correct period.

( ii )

7. The settlement has been inexpensive—the Táhsildárs who have been employed, were temporarily relieved from Civil work, and their Náibs vested with Civil powers.

8. This, I may add for the present completes the settlement operations of the Hissár Division. The next matter will be the revision of the Rohtak Settlement which ends with 1869-70.

I have, &c.,

J. NAESMYTH,

*Offg. Commr. and Superintendent,*

*Hissár Division.*

*Memorandum translated and extracted from a report prepared by Extra Assistant Commissioner Amin Chand.*

1. The first regular settlement (under Act IX of 1833), was made by Mr. Brown, for 20 years, i. e., from 1248 to 1267 F. But 63 villages of Parganah Fattiabád, and 93 of Parganah Burwála, (formerly known as Thoána and Ruttia Ilaqua, which in the year 1837 were annexed to this District), and 26 "Sotur" villages of the Fattiabád Tahsil jurisdiction, (in all 182 villages), were not settled at the time, for two reasons :— 1st. The then existing dispute between the British Government and the Sikhs ; 2nd. The N. W. P. Government was desirous to see the result of the action of the Ghaggar Stream on the villages situated on its border. Mr. Mackenzie finding that 5 of the 26 Sotur villages were "Barani," settled them accordingly ; and the remaining 167 villages were settled by Mr. Dumergue in the year 1852, for the unexpired portion of the period of Mr. Brown's settlement.

2. At the time of Mr. Brown's settlement, there were 654 villages in the Hissár District, 442 of which were settled by him—182 were settled subsequently (as noted above), and 30 were Jagir, which up to the termination of the late settlement had not been regularly settled. The following changes have taken place since 1860—12

\* Financial Commissioner's No. 4396, dated 14th November 1860

+ Financial Commissioner's No. 1572, dated 12th April 1861.

villages\* have been transferred from Jhínd ; 25 villages† from Rohtak ; as per orders noted in the margin. Of the latter, 22 had previously been settled, together with the other villages of that District, up to end of 1277 F. = 1870. The remaining three (3) have now been

settled. Owing to a number of villages having been abandoned, at the request of the proprietors, 32 villages have been incorporated with others. The subjoined statement will shew the changes referred to :—

No.	TAHSIL.	Settled by Mr. Brown.	No. of Villages.			Total.	No. of villages which have been incorporated. No. of added on account transfers.	Total Balance.	SETTLED NOW.			REMARKS.
			Settled by Messrs. Mackenzie and Dumergue.	Jagir villages not settled at the time.	Total.				Villages the Settlement of which has yet to run.	Khalsa.	Jagir.	
1	Hissár,	142	...	1	143	5	..	138	15	138	...	138
2	Bhiwani,	86	...	...	86	2	18	102	87	87	...	87
3	Hansi,	121	...	2	123	7	7	123	7	116	...	116
4	Barwala,	36	93	...	129	2	12	139	...	138	1	139
5	Fattiabád,	57	89	27	173	16	...	157	...	156	1	157
Total, ...		442	182	*30	654	32	37	659	22	635	+2	#637

\* Most of these have been resumed and settled as Khalsa.

† Of these 1 has been granted as reward for services during the mutinies ; and the revenue of the other has been redeemed.

‡ Inhabited—609—un-inhabited 27 attached to the Settlement Department Bir.—1 (vide para. 87) total 637.

3. After expiry of the period of Mr. Brown's settlement of the District was summarily settled for three (3)\* years, 1268, to 1270, in view to allowing time for making necessary arrangements for a revised settlement. In June 1860, the Patwáris of the District were collected at the Hissár Tahsil, the measurements of which were commenced and completed that year.

\* Government letter No. 582 dated 30th April 1860, copy received with Financial Commissioner's No. 1791, dated 9th May 1860.

Owing to the famine which followed, the work was suspended for a time; but in November 1861, the operations were resumed and extended to the other 4 Táhsils; and in December 1862, all the measurements were completed: in March 1863, Jamas were announced, and up to end of March 1864, the Khewats were completed.

4. Although this is the second Regular Settlement of the District, the work has been as great as if there had been no settlement at all. *Firstly*, owing to the destruction of the Records in 1857, (the Patwári's papers of 107 villages were entirely lost), many points had to be settled *de novo*. *Secondly*, in the first settlement, there were 143 villages, (known as "Kast hursála") in which the question of the shares of the different proprietors had not been decided. *Thirdly*, the position of "Kisán Kudims" had not been clearly defined. *Fourthly*, the position of cultivators, as to who were hereditary and who were not, had been imperfectly adjusted. *Fifthly*, no genealogical trees had been prepared; many cases of "Dakhil kharij" had to be decided; and the necessary papers prepared. *Sixthly*, in the first Settlement "Shajrahs" were prepared, the question of separation of interests in "Banjar" lands was not settled, nor were those lands measured. *Seventhly*, all the "Sukhlamburi" or Mafi cases had to be re-investigated, the mists having been destroyed during the mutiny. *Eighthly*, in the Zamin-dári and Rent-free villages, Lambardárs had to be appointed.

5. No separate establishment was sanctioned for this Settlement. The work was performed by the District authorities.

6. To make this Report complete it has been thought desirable to offer remarks on the following subjects:—

- I.—History of the District.
- II.—Account of the proprietors.
- III.—Mode of Assessment.
- IV.—Tenures.
- V.—Miscellaneous.

#### I.—HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

7. Which it will be convenient to arrange as follows:—

1. State of the District under the Hindú Kings.
2. Ditto ditto Mahammadan rule.
3. Ditto ditto Mahrattas.
4. Ditto ditto British rule.

*First, State of the District under the Hindu Kings.*

8. In the "Aien-i-Akbar," it is recorded that in Sambat 429 (372 A. D.), Anung Pál, "Tunwar Rajpút" took Dehli, and for 419 years his descendants reigned there. From the traditions of the Tunwar Rajpúts, it appears that this Anung Pál had 23 brothers, who became Rajahs in 23 different places throughout the territory; one of whom, "Bija Pál" settled at the village of Bahuna, in Tahsil of Barwala of Hissár, where and in the surrounding villages, his descendants are at the present day proprietors of those villages. The portion which was under "Bija Pál's" possession is still known as "Tunwar-ka-Ilaqua." The Jatu Rajpúts who now in many villages are proprietors, are also of the family of Anung Pál. A detailed account of Jatu Rajpúts has, been given under head II, "Account of Proprietors."

9. At the time the "Tunwar Rajpúts" reigned at Dehli, the "Chohan Rajpúts" were Rajahs of Ajmir, and about 761 A. D. conquered the Dehli Territory. One of these "Manak Rai" is believed to have founded the Town of Hansi. The Rajpúts were driven out by the Mahammadans about 1100 A. D.

*Second, State of the District under the Mahammadan rule.*

10. Under the Mahammadan rule and prior to Firoz Sháh's reign nothing worthy of note occurred. In the year 1351 A. D., Firoz Sháh ascended the throne; and in the year 1372 erected the Fort, and founded the town of Hissár, he had a canal cut from the Jamna. The place was known as *Hissár Firozah* or the Fort of Firoz Sháh. Firoz Shah also built the Kasbah of Fattiabád, naming it after his son, to which place, from the Ghaggar, he had a small canal cut, which is still in use. At Hissár and Fattiabád are two pillars, erected by Firoz Sháh's orders, of red stone somewhat similar to the "Lâth" of Firoz Sháh at Dehli.\* The subjoined shows the territorial division under the Mahammadans :—

No.	Name of Parganah or Mahal.	Name of Tribe who owned the Mahals.	Remarks shewing the changes which have since taken place in these Mahals.
1	Agroha ...	Jatu Rajpúts and Jats ...	Now in Fattiabád Táhsil jurisdiction.
2	Aherwán ...	Gujars and Jats ...	Ditto.
3	Bhattu ...	Jats ...	Ditto.
4	Fattiabád ...	Rajpúts, Jats and Gujars ...	Ditto.
5	Hissár ( <i>alias</i> Habeli)	Do. do.,	Tahsil Hissár.

\* The people of this District were so content with his administration, that they still refer to his time with grateful feelings.

No.	Name of Parganah or Mahal.	Name of Tribe who owned the Mahals.	Remarks shewing the changes which have since taken place in these Mahals.
6	Barwas	Rajpúts, Jats and Gujars ...	Táhsil Hissár.
7	Siwani	Do. Jatu ...	Ditto.
8	Tosham	{ Do. do., and Jats ...	{ Táhsil Bhiwani.
9	Kyru		
10	Hansi	Do. do.,	Táhsil Hansi.
11	Barwalla	Syads, Baniahs and Malook-zadahs ...	{ Táhsil Barwála.
12	Tohana	Patáns and Lohanies ...	Ditto.
13	Jamalpur	Tunwar Rajpúts and Jats ...	Ditto.
14	Tanzdidihat (16 villages)	{ Do. do.,	Ditto, near Bahúna Kheri, Raien and other villages.
15	Sirsa	Joián Rajpúts ...	In a separate District Sirsa.
16	Datrút	Jats and Patáns ...	Ditto, Karnál.
17	Khanda aliva	Jats ...	Ditto, ditto.
18	Gohana	Jats, Sapaidárs and Palasiáns	Ditto, Rohtak.
19	Mehim	Tunwar Rajpúts and Jats ...	Some villages of this Parganah now belong to Hissár and some to Rohtak District—Mehim Khas belongs to the latter District.
20	Bhainíwál	Rajpúts and Rathown ...	Some villages appertain to the Hissár and Sirsa Districts—the principal portion Bikanir Ilaqua.
21	Punia	Jats ...	In Bikanir.
22	Bharingi	Rathown, Rajpúts and Jats	Ditto.
23	Bhatnir	Do. do.	Ditto.
24	Seedmukh	Ratour Rajpúts ...	Ditto.
25	Sewran	Jats ...	Granted by the British Govt. to Nawab of Loharu.
26	Jhínd	Jatu Rajpúts and Syads ...	Belongs to the Raja of Jhínd.
27	Athkhira (8 villages)	Tunwur Rajpút and Jats ...	Do. to the Pattiala Ilaqua.

11. During Muhammad Shah's reign at Dehli, Shahdád Khán, resident of Kasúr, was Nawab of Hissár Firoza for 30 years, i. e., 1707 to 1737 A. D.; and under his administration the state of the Country was

good and the condition of the people prosperous. He was succeeded by Nawábs Kamgar Khán, Fouzdar Khán and Aonlia Khán ( residents of Farakhnagar in the Gurgáoñ District, who ruled here 22 years, or 1738 to 1760 A. D. It was about this time that Nadir Sháh Durani invaded Dehli, (in 1739). After Muhammad Sháh's death in 1747, disturbances broke out in several places, owing to which the Sikhs turned their attention to this District which they plundered on different occasions from 1754 to 1768 A. D.

12. In 1769 Nawab Taj Muhammad Khán, Beluch became ruler of Hissár and remained there 3 years. He was succeeded by Nawáb Nijuf Ali Khán. Under the rule of both of these Nawábs, the state of affairs was in no way bettered. Rajah Umar Singh of Pattiala brought under rule Bigar, Fattiabád, Sirsa and Rania. The Muhammadans were vanquished at the battle of Jhínd, and Rajah Umar Singh established his rule at Hissár, Hansi and other places ; and erected a Fort at Tosham, another at Agroha and a third at Hissár, which last is known as the "old Jail." Finding the management of the country troublesome, the authorities at Dehli entered into a treaty with the Sikhs which was concluded in the year 1781, and by which Hissár, Hansi Mehim, Rohtak and Tosham continued to form a portion of the Dehli, Ilaqua ; and Fattiabád, Sirsa and Rania were assigned to the Bhuttis ; and the rest fell to the share of the Sikh Sardars.

13. In A. D. 1783 a terrible famine known as the *Chalisa Kdl*, caused the entire ruin of the district—with a few exceptions, in which Tunwar Rajpúts and Bhattis dwelt, all the villages and towns were completely depopulated ; and remained so, for a period of 14 years. About this time the Muhammadan rule at Dehli was at an end, and the Mahrattas appeared on the scene.

*Third, state of the District under the Mahrattas.*

14. This period was one of constant strife, in which the adventurer George Thomas, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas contended for the possession of this part of the country.

*Fourth, state of the District under the British rule.*

15. After the establishment of the British rule at Dehli, under Genl. Ochterloney's orders, one Mirza Azim Bég continued as Názim of this place. The Bhattis at Fattiabád and Sirsa having created disturbances, at the Názim's request, forces were sent to restore order in the district. Shortly after this, the Government deputed the Hon'ble Edward Gardiner to Bhiwani, where at the time there was insurrection caused by the Tunwar Rajpúts. This Officer subsequently proceeded to Hansi, Hissár and Sirsa ; at the last named place, Nawáb Khán Bahádur Khán of Rania presenting himself, Sirsa and Rania were left to his charge. Thereafter he returned to Hansi, and settled the revenue of those villages which at the time were inhabited.

16. In 1824, Rohtak was created into a separate district; in 1832 the Sadr Office was transferred from Hansi to Hissár; and in 1837 Sirsa was separated and formed the Head Quarters of a District.

## II. ACCOUNT OF THE PROPRIETORS.

17. Though territorially separated from Rajputána, this District may be regarded ethnologically as forming a portion of the same; the original proprietors were *Rajpúts*, *Puchádas*, *Jats*, *Gujars* have subsequently settled on the soil, although in many instances these enter married with the aboriginal *Rajpúts*. The annexed statement shews the classification of the proprietors according to their tribes. Villages where particular tribes form the majority have been looked upon as belonging to those tribes, though a column has been added illustrative of particulars relative to other tribes.

No.	TRIBES.	No. of villages belonging to			JAMA.			PERCENT.	REMARKS.
		Pure tribes.	Mixed tribes.	Total.	Pure tribes.	Mixed tribes.	Total.		
1	Rajpút ...	59	44	103	37,707	42,635	80,342	15 19	58 Mahammadan and 45 Hindú villages.
2	Jat ...	141	169	310	62,569	1,56,831	2,19,400	48 51	5 do. the rest do.
3	Puchada ...	19	11	30	7,914	6,797	14,711	5 4	All Mahammadan.
4	Banials ...	27	10	37	10,459	6,043	16,502	6 4	All Hindú.
5	Bishnu ...	8	2	10	3,725	1,160	4,885	1 1	Ditto.
6	Christian ...	67	1	68	43,520	33	43,553	10 10	Skinner Estate villages.
7	Brahmin ...	10	5	15	4,275	2,091	6,366	2 1	All Hindú.
8	Khatri ...	2	...	2	440	...	440	...	Ditto.
9	Gosains ...	1	1	2	380	530	910	...	Ditto.
10	Gujar ...	6	2	8	2,435	675	8,110	1 1	3 Mahammadan and 5 Hindú.
11	Kumars, ...	1	3	4	280	1,270	1,550	1 ...	1 do. and 3 do.
12	Kumbu ...	...	1	1	...	85	85	...	Hindú.
13	Mali ...	1	...	1	200	...	200	...	Do.
14	Raien ...	3	1	4	2,250	250	2,500	1 ...	Mahammadan.
15	Dogur ...	3	4	7	750	5,701	6,451	1 1	Ditto.
16	Syad ...	3	2	5	620	3,460	4,080	1 1	Ditto.
17	Shaikh ...	1	3	4	660	1,295	1,955	1 ...	Ditto.
18	Mogul ...	...	3	3	...	11,290	11,290	... 3	Ditto.
19	Patán ...	14	2	16	4,320	2,800	7,120	2 2	Ditto.
20	* Sukhlam-bars ...	29	...	29	5,794	...	5,794	5 2	* Different tribes, who are Sukhlambars. Under head of Mafidárs a separate account is given.
	Total ...	395	264	659	1,88,298	2,42,946	4,31,244	...	

Note.—25 Rohtak villages are also included in this. This shows all the villages and total jama.

18. No. 1. Of the *Rajpûts*, there are two main divisions, viz., the *Tunwar* and the *Bhatti*, the former in Harriâna proper, the latter in that portion of ancient Bhuttiâna which now belongs to the Hissâr District. Other Rajpût clans are to be met with in a few villages, and are more or less connected with these two classes.

19. *Tunwar Rajpûts* are traditionally descended from "Tunwar", and claim great antiquity of origin. They still retain in their possession the villages of *Bahuna*, *Bosti Somana*, *Doolut* and *Jamal-pur*; and some villages in the Pattiala Ilaqua.

20. Of the Tunwar Rajpûts one large section go by the name of Jatu; they had the whole of the country extending from Bhiwani to Agroha under their rule. Apart from this, one of the Tunwar Rajpûts, named *Amrta* took possession of 40 villages in Kanaudh Ilaqua. Bearing this in mind the present Tunwar Rajpûts often speak boastingly, that at one period their forefathers were owners of 1440 Khiras or villages.

21. While the Tunwar Rajpûts were thus gaining ground in these parts, another great Rajpût clan (the Punwar) were increasing their power in Dadri, Kulanor, Rohtuk, Gohana, &c., the two clans fought, and ultimately a treaty was settled between them, a sand-hill on the west side of the town of Mehim was fixed as the boundary of the possessions of the two tribes; which is styled "*Jatu-Punwar ka Dowld*." The three brothers (Jatu, Raghu and Sutraolâ) divided amongst themselves the Parganah of Hansi—each share was called a "Tappa;" and the names "*Tappa-Jatu*;" "*Tappa-Raghu*" and "*Tappa-Sutraolâ*," were for years used in the Government Records, which divisions are well known to this day. The descendants of the three brothers went on, as opportunity afforded, adding to their possessions—those of Jatu's were the most extensive. Umr Singh of the family took Tosham—hence that Ilaqua was known as "*Umrain-tappa*." Similarly Bhiwani was called "*Bachoan-tappa*," after Bacho, who had taken possession of it.

22. Jatu's descendants at Sewani were called "*Raes*"—those at Tulwundi, "*Rândâs*" (hence the village is still called and recorded as *Tulwundi Rândâ*)—while those at Kulheri, *Chowdris*, *pica* still retain these titles.

23. During the mutiny 1857, the people at once revived all these ancient titles, though the descendants of "*Hurpâl*" (one of Jatu's sons) took no part, but were loyal to the Government. The reason for this was, that these were at variance with the descendants of "*Sâdh*" (the other son of Jatu), who had rebelled. A genealogical tree of this clan has been given in Appendix No. I.

24. These Rajpúts are indolent and extravagant in their habits, and on this account soon become reduced to poverty; they make good soldiers, but very indifferent cultivators; they are also prone to thieving.

25. *Bhatti Rajpúts*. These are of the "Jatu" family, and like the Tunwar Rajpúts they trace their origin to remote antiquity. At some distant period, two persons named *Bhatti* and *Sumija* are said to have come to this country from *Mathra*. The latter had no male issue, and his descendants (called *Joea Rajpúts*) live in the Sirsa District. After some generations, one of the members of the family of the former, named *Rusálu* became Raja—he had 2 sons, *Dusul* and *Jaisul*. The latter became Raja of *Jaisulir*, where his descendants still continue to reign. The former remained in *Bhatti*—he had only one son named *Janra*, who had several wives (all of other castes) by whom he had 21 sons, whose descendants established different tribes, such as *Lakhival*, *Sidhu* and *Berár Jats*, (the *Pattiala*, *Nabha* and *Jhínd* Chiefs are of the last named tribe). *Janrd* founded the town of *Ubohur*, (in the Sirsa District), naming it after his wife "*Ubho*";—by this wife he had three (3) sons—*Rajpal*, *Chun* and *Dhum*;—the *Wuttú Rajpúts* are descendants of the first—the *Maí Rajpúts* of the second—and the *Nawáb* of *Rania* and his family, are of the third. Inasmuch as the *Bhattis* were more numerous than the rest, the country was called *Bhattiana*, of which only a small portion now belongs to this District, the rest pertain to that of Sirsa.

26. The habits, manners and customs of *Bhatti Rajpúts* are similar to those of the *Tunwar Rajpúts*.

27. A genealogical tree of this clan is entered in Appendix No. II.

28. No. 2.—*JATS*. These among the Hindús come under the class of *Súdras*—the fourth and last class. There are two (2) clans, *1st Shigbotri* and *2nd Kasabgotri*. The first consider themselves the real *Jats*. In this district there are only a few of them. They say their forefather was created from the *Matted-hair* of *Shiva*, who consequently was named *Jat Budhra*. Regarding their origin there is no historical account. But tradition tells that one of the clan, named *Bark*, became master of a large portion of *Bikanír*; where, at first he created a village which he called after his name; and thereafter went and resided at *Jhansal*, where his descendants live to this day, and which *Ilaqua* belongs to them, he had 12 sons. Their names are—1 *Punia*; 2 *Dhania*; 3 *Chachrik*; 4 *Bali*; 5 *Burbúra*; 6 *Sulukhun*; 7 *Chiria*; 8 *Chandia*; 9 *Khók* 10 *Dunáj*; 11 *Liter*; and 10 *Kakkar*. From these originated 12 sub-divisions. The descendants of the first were most in number, and had the largest possessions. They owned the country round about *Jhansal*, which was

called *Punia Ilqua*; mention of which is made in Aien-i-Akhari. Marriages among members of this clan, cannot according to their custom, be formed amongst themselves—they intermarry with people of the 2nd class or *Kasubgotris*. These are in reality degenerated Rajpúts. The reason why they call themselves *Kasubgotris*, is this:—Kasub, the son of Bráhma according to Hindú mythology, is the creator of the universe—those Hindús who cannot trace their origin to any of the 4 principal *Gotris*, find it convenient to go by the name of *Kasubgotri*, or of the family of the creator; just as, among the Mahammadans those who have no caste, call themselves *Shaikhs*.

29. The Jats are hard working and industrious. The term cultivator is applicable to them in every sense. Among them both men and women are always employed in the work of cultivation—the women participate with the men in all kinds of work, except such in which bullocks are employed as ploughing, drawing water, &c. For women to drive bullocks they look upon as improper.

30. The Mussalman Jats have originated from the Hindús who became proselytes. In this district, of this class, there are not many.

31. No. III. PUCHADAS—From the fact of their having come from the west they are called Puchadas. As inhabitants of Bhattiana, they are also known as Bhattis. Notorious as a thieving and violent race, they were also styled *Raths* (which signifies hard-hearted.) In reality they are degenerated Rajpúts. There are 4 principal clans among the Puchadas, who like the Bhatti Rajpúts maintained “banditti,” called *kuttuks*. The names of the four ( 4 ) clans are :—

1 Sukhira.

2 Sohu.

3 Hinjraon.

and 4 Chotia or Bhancka.

( a ).—The *Sukhira Puchadas* are descended from Tunwar Rajpúts of Bahuna. *Thripál* their forefather having eloped with a low-caste Jatni, was by his brethren made an out-cast; in consequence of which at first he removed to *Basti Bhima* and thereafter to *Kakar-Thana*, in the Sirsa District, on the banks of the Satlej. But his descendants viewing Bahuna as their native place came back and dwelt there. *Basti Bhima* and *Bígar* are the villages where their principal men now dwell. Besides these places, there are about 25 villages in the disirict where these Puchadas are to be met with, either as proprietors or cultivators. They are called Sukhiras because they descended from *Sukha*, *Thripál's* son. They are also known as *Hendalka* or descendant of *Hendal Khán*.

( b ).—The *Sohu Puchadas* are degenerated *Chohán Rajpúts*. *Sájun* their forefather had nine sons, the eldest was named *Sohu*. His descendants became *Mahammadans*, some of whom are to be met with in the *Hissár District*.

( c ).—The *Hinjráo Puchadas* trace their origin to *Soroa Rajpúts*. They are so called because their forefather's name was *Hinjráo*. They are all *Mahammadans* in this district, though in other places *Hindú Hinjráo Puchadas* are found.

( d ).—The *Chotia Puchadas* are also descendants of *Chohán Rajpúts*. Their forefather was *Chotia*, hence this appellation. The most of them are *Mahammadans* and only a few are *Hindús*.

32. The Puchadas cannot be classed under the head of good cultivators. They are pastoral in their tendencies. Prior to British rule they were professional plunderers. The booty they used to divide ( setting aside a portion for the heirs of the slain, which was known as *kárah* ), allotting two shares to cavalry and one to infantry. When British rule began, they turned cultivators, not from choice but necessity. But they had no idea of what their rights were, therefore all the people of a village used to collect and combine in cultivating their lands. This combination was known by the name of *Láná*. The produce of the land used to be divided according to the following rates :—

- A.—Two men with 2 bullocks, ... ... 1 share.
- B.—One man with 1 bullock, or only 2 men or  
only 2 bullocks, .. ... ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.
- C.—1 man or only 1 bullock, ... ...  $\frac{1}{4}$  do.

33. When however, after a time they became more used to their work, this system was superseded by another mode of distribution called *Chowbacha* or four kinds of division as follows :—

1st.—*Per House*, every *Chúla* or fire place was looked upon as a house. This division was *Kurhe-ke-bach*. This mode was adopted because people used to burn village-jungle fire-wood.

2nd.—*Per every head of cattle*, because they grazed in the village pasturage land. This was known as *Augshumari-bach*, and was collected according to the following rates :—

- ( a ).—Each buffalo, .. .. .. 1 share.
- ( b ).—Each cow and bullock not used for the plough ( which were excluded ) ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.
- ( c ).—Each grazing calf, ... .. ..  $\frac{1}{4}$  do.

3rd.—*Per Pagri*, or per every individual above 12 years of age. This was the rule, but at times when hard pressed for money, lads under 12 years were also included, which

went by the name of *Pagri-bach*. This was done because they used to cut grass or collect *pála*.

*4th.—Per Land*—under this was included only that portion which during the harvest was cultivated.

34. There was no fixed rule by which they were guided in collecting the *Chowbacha*. In favorable seasons when the harvest used to be plentiful the rate per land used to be increased; when otherwise, this was diminished and the other rates increased, which was productive of one principal evil result, viz., the levy of Government Revenue from those who had no share whatever in the land, such as Baniahs and others. Besides this, the system had another evil tendency, that of making the cultivators careless, indifferent and lazy, for they well knew that whether they cultivated their land or not, the Government demand would be paid by proportionate increase of other dues. Some Jat villages also had adopted this Chowbacha system.

35. After several attempts made by Settlement Officers, this system was so far modified, that rates for levy of *Kuria* and *Tirni* dues were fixed, so that the Lombardars could not, as before, increase or decrease them at their pleasure, which they used to, because it was a source of profit to them, inasmuch as the counting of the cattle and the *Chúlas* having been left to them, the people were at their mercy. Up to beginning of the present Settlement the former Chowbacha system was still in vogue, in a few villages, in which the rates have now been modified.

36. No. 4 *Baniahs*, in the villages owned by them, the cultivators are almost invariably in an impoverished state, owing to having to pay the proprietary dues on the one hand, and the high interest on money borrowed, on the other.

37. No. 5 *Bishnos*, these were not originally inhabitants of this district. They were formerly Carpenters and Jats, who having followed the Bishno religion became *Bishnos*. The founder of this sect, was born in the year 1451 A. D., in *Pípásur*, in Bikanir of the family of Punar Rajpúts. His parents names were Lohut and Késur. He is regarded as the incarnation of Vishnu. This happened about the same time that Bábá Nánuk, in the Panjáb was propagating the tenets of Sikh religion. His name *Jambhaji*, (which, correspond to the futteh &c., of the Sikhs), originated in the following manner. When a lad of five years, he used to take his father's cattle to water to a well. On one occasion, a man named *Oodaji* (native of Mehrutta in Jodhpur), with wonder and astonishment saw, how at the whistle of the lad (a cow-herd), the cattle would one after another come to the well, drink and go away. That he had a peculiar whistle for each head of cattle, which each obeyed, was, as Oodaji

thought something extraordinary. When with the cattle the lad left the well, Oodaji who was on horse-back followed. But gallop as fast as he would, he could not keep up with the walking pace of the lad. Imagining that thus to follow him was highly improper, he dismounted and fell at the lad's feet, who immediately welcomed him by name, though utterly unacquainted with him. This bewildered Oodaji the more, and made him exclaim *Jambhaji*, that is omniscient! attaining his majority, Jambhaji left house, home and all, and became faqir; and as such remained on a sand-hill called *Samruthul*, in Bikanir, for a period of 51 years.

38. In the year 1485 A. D., a fearful famine broke out in the land. Many of the starved people flocked to the sand-hill occupied by *Jambhaji*, who gave food only to such as became his followers; thus numerous people became his disciples.

39. In the 84th year of his age, he expired and was buried about a mile from the sand-hill, where his tomb still remains, and where a fair is held twice a year.

40. The religious book of the Bishnos is called *Subdbani*; which contains 750 couplets written by *Jambhaji*. It is in the Deva-nagri character.

41. Among their priests there are 2 classes. *First* the *Sádhs* who lead a life of celibacy. *Second*, the *Thapuns* or the secular clergy. Generally the latter are elected by the people. Priest hood among them is not hereditary.

42. The ceremony of admission to the sect is as follows. The Priests and the people assemble together, repeat the " *Pahul-mantar*" over a cup of water, and give that to the candidate to drink; who thereafter goes round the assembly and bows to all. His head is then shaved after the manner of the founder of the sect. According to his means he has to pay a certain sum of money (5 to 500 is the limit), for the purpose of buying gram which is then sent to the above mentioned sand-hill in order to feed pigeons.

43. The following are the principal tenets of this sect :—

*1st.*—They worship *Jambhaji* as Vishnu incarnate.

*2nd.*—They abstain entirely from animal food, and to the best of their ability they prevent the slaughter of any animal.

*3rd.*—They do not use tobacco in any shape, which they consider as unclean. Should any one by accident touch tobacco he must purify himself.

*4th.*—They bury their dead, generally in the spot used for keeping cattle.

5th.—Woollen clothes are considered pure and therefore at all times, and seasons their women use them.

6th.—They greet one another saying "Nún-salám" and "Jambhajiko."

44. Bishnos are good cultivators, not extravagant—generally keep camels rather than other cattle. But they are prone to be quarrelsome and prone to deceit and falsehood.

45. Nos. 7 to 9.—There are a few *Bráhmin*, *Khatri* and *Gosáin* villages in the Hissár District. These people need no separate mention.

46. No. 10 *Gújars*.—In this District they own 8 villages. They are not original residents of this District. Under the British rule, they have come from the Panjáb and the Bagár and have formed the villages (from wastes) they now possess.

47. They are degenerated Rajpúts, from whom they have descended. There are many tribes called after the names of their forefathers. The Gújars say, that the founder of their caste was by profession a cow-herd; and that the word Gújar is a corruption of the term "gow-chor."

48. Although they care for and cultivate their lands; still they prefer keeping cattle, selling milk, Butter, &c., to cultivation. Like the Puchadas they are given to thieving.

49. No. 11 *Kúmhars*. Like the Gújars, the Kúmhars are not original inhabitants of this District, and own few villages—like them, under the British rule they also have come from the Bagár—and like them also they trace their origin to the Rajpút family. They are bad cultivators.

50. No. 12 *Kumbo*.—They possess only one village, which under the British rule, coming from the Panjáb, they have formed.

51. They say they are descendants of the Khatris. Like the Jats they are good cultivators; and like the Jats their women work with the men in the fields.

52. No. 13 *Malis*. In this District only one village was formed by them, under the British rule. In two or three villages they have some proprietary rights.

53. For hard work, industry and continued labor, no class can cope with them.

54. No. 14 *Raiens*.—In different places they are known by different names. Those in this part of the country, are in reality Malis converted to Mahammadanism. Under the Mahammadan rule they came from Multán.

55. They trace their origin to the Rajpúts and possess 4 entire villages in the District; they are excellent cultivators—both men and women work hard. They prefer having irrigated lands, on which they manage to grow from 3 to 4 harvests a year. Their perseverance and industry have given rise to the following saying :—

“ Ryot Raien  
Dhun Gain ”

56. *No. 5 Dogurs.*—Under the Mahammadan rule they came to this District from the Panjáb. They say they have originated from the Rajpúts and Khatri. It is not precisely known why they are called “Dogurs.” Two reasons are assigned. *First*, that their ancestors were shepherds, and used to sell milk, &c. It would appear that the word “Dogur” is a corruption of the Persian word “Dogh-gur” or churner of milk. *Second*, that their forefathers came from the hill called “Dogur” in Jammú.

57. As a general rule, they prefer rearing, and trading in cattle and their produce, to cultivation. But as cultivators they are industrious and hard working. Their women participate with them in the work of cultivation. They own 7 villages.

58. *No. 16 Syads.*—Under the Mahammadan rule, they owned only one village. *Barwála Khás.* Since then they have acquired 4 other villages. They are indifferent cultivators.

59. *No. 17 Shaikhs.*—Those in this District are all Mahammadan converts, except in one village which is owned by *Korési Shaikhs*. They own 4 villages—in some instances they do cultivate their lands, but generally get them cultivated by others.

60. *No. 18 Mogals.*—This class are proprietors of only two villages in the Hissár District.

61. They make good sepoys, but not good cultivators. Usually they get others to till their lands for them.

62. *No. 19 Patáns.*—The Patáns of Hissár and Tohana came into this District during the Mahammadan reign. The other Patán villages in the District belong to the Native officers who either formed or bought them.

#### No. III.—MODE OF ASSESSMENT.

63. This subject has been sub-divided into three parts :—
  - First.*—Quality of land and its produce; and the state of the people.
  - Second.*—The grounds on which jamas were fixed at the last Settlement; and the results of the same.
  - Third.*—The grounds on which jamas at the revised Settlement have been determined.

*First Quality of land and its produce ; and the state of the people.*

64. In this District, there are three different kinds of soil, which are to be found in the three different Chaks, known as *Chak Harriána*, *Chak Bágar* and *Chak Náli*. The subjoined statement will show the No. of villages in each Chak. In this statement the 25 Rohtak villages are also included.

Name of Chak.	Táhsil Hissár.	Táhsil Bhíwani.	Táhsil Hansi.	Táhsil Barwála.	Táhsil Fattiabád.	TOTAL.
Harriána, ...	79	28	123	48	14	292
Bágar, ...	59	74	...	...	50	183
Náli, ...	...	...	...	91	93	184
TOTAL, ...	138	102	123	139	157	659

65. A map has been prepared in which these Chaks have been entered in different colors ; and similarly those villages in which transfers by sale have taken place since Mr. Brown's settlement.

66. An account of each of these Chaks is noted, as follows :—

*1st Chak Harriána.*

67. The boundaries are on the *North*, Jhínd ; *South*, Dadri ; *East*, Bahádargarh, in Rohtak ; and *West*, Agroha. The length from East to West is 81 miles, and breadth from North to South is 45 miles. It is not positively known why it is called Harriána, but three reasons are assigned. *1st*. There is a village (and tank of the same name) called *Ramridh*, 4 kós west of Jhínd, where *Paras Ram* (as incarnate of Harri) had on 21 different occasions assembled and slain the *Chatris*. *Harri*, in Shástri means slain, and *ána* assembly. Hence the name Harriána. *2nd*. That a Raja named Harri Chand having come from Oudh and peopled this country, which at the time was a wild waste, the place was called after his name. *3rd*. That prior to the formation of villages and Towns in this wild country, there used to grow a kind of wild wood called *Harriában* from which the name Harriána has derived its origin. This last is the generally believed and accepted idea.

68. In this Chak the principal inhabitants are the Jats and Ranghars. They are the real proprietors of the soil. The Jats are

a hardworking and industrious people, and are specially attached to their lands, which under no circumstances however adverse, they easily or willingly part with. In their manners, customs, habits and ideas they resemble in every respect the Jats in the Dehli District. As regards the Ranghars, they are not only fewer in number, but much inferior to the Jats as cultivators.

69. The soil in this Chack is for the most part *Dákar*, and *Rónsli*. Sandy soil or *Bhúr* is to be met with in some places. The villages adjoining the Rohtak District are of the former kind—those bordering the Bágar Chak are *Rónsli*, and in some instances sandy—while in those adjoining the third or Náli Chak both *Dákar* and *Rónsli* soils abound. The soil in this Chak being hard, ploughing is a difficult operation ; and much rain is consequently required. It is a common saying among the Zemindárs, that they look upon that season as favorable, in which the ground becomes moist for about hundred inches from the surface. In dry seasons, not only is there no harvest, but hardly ordinary grass crop. Inasmuch as there is constant apprehension of calamity of season, the people of those villages in which the soil is *Dákar*, have Banjar lands attached to their fields, from which by means of water courses, they convey rain-water to their cultivated grounds. Such Banjar lands are called *Uprahan* and the water courses *Agam*. On this account, in fixing the jamas, the fact of the people having such Banjars has not been lost sight of.

70. The depth of springs in this Chak being 107 to 133 feet below the surface of the ground, the cost of constructing wells is very high, ( 1,500 is the average ), and consequently the number of wells is very small ; and the few that exist, are seldom used for irrigation purposes. In indifferent seasons they are used for irrigating a few acres of land in which the villagers grow vegetables. And when the village tanks dry up, the well water is used for drinking purposes. Well irrigation therefore is the exception.

71. The Canal runs only through two Táhsils ( Hissár and Hansi ) in this Chak, irrigating in all 54 villages. At first when the Canal was cut in A. D. 1826, the people partly from ignorance of its use, and partly from apprehensions of increased rents, availed themselves but little of its water. For the first time in 1833 the Zemindárs began using the Canal water. The calamity of season which followed, opened their eyes to its advantages. From the operation of the last Settlement it is clear that the Canal villages were generally over-assessed, on which account in many instances transfers by sale have taken place. To prevent recurrence of this, in the revised assessments the matter has been carefully considered.

## 2nd Chak Bágar.

72. The country adjoining Bikanír, and Jaisalmír, where sand-hills (Tibbás) abound is known as Bágar. In this District the portion to the west of Bhíwani, Hissár and Fattiabád, for the same reason, is also called Bágar. The term Bágar in common parlance means "dry country," or where there is a deficiency of water. Its extent is about 50 kós.

73. In this Chak, except in a few villages in Táhsils Bhíwani, and Hissár, inhabited by Rajpúts and Jats who are the descendants of original proprietors, the people *Bágri-Jats* and *Bishnoís*. Though a hard working set, they are far from being permanent settlers, generally they live in miserable huts—have no idea of their rights and consequently are not attached to their lands, which invariably in seasons of drought they abandon. They prefer keeping camels to any other cattle, which serve them two-fold purposes—in favorable seasons for ploughing, and in indifferent ones for carrying the goods, traps, &c. to other parts of the country.

74. The ground in this Chak is uneven owing to the existence of sand-hills, and the soil is sandy. Little rain, if timely, is sufficient for cultivation purposes. Heavy rain washes the sand-hills down to the fields and chokes the seeds. The same results from storms after the sowing. Therefore the cultivators have often to sow three or four times at each harvest. The dust-storms often change the appearance of the country, so that sand-hills are seen where fields existed, and *vice versa*. It ought to be borne in mind that the ground in this Chak, very soon becomes utterly useless for cultivation purposes. Such ground the Zemindárs have to leave fallow for three years.

75. There are, however, certain advantages peculiar to this soil, which are :—

*First.*—For ploughing much labor is not required ; for sowing one operation is enough ; and generally camels being used, as far as 40 acres are ploughed at a time.

*Second.*—Although the soil is *Búr*, still little rain suffices for cultivation.

*Third.*—Unlike other soils, if it rains any time between March and August, the Zemindárs can sow the Bajra seeds and reap the harvest.

76. There is neither stream nor Canal in this Chak. Generally there is no well irrigation whatever. In a few villages in Táhsils Bhíwani, and Hissár, the people have *Katcha* wells on the banks of village tanks, by which they irrigate their fields on which they grow vegetables, *Pakka* wells are not constructed because the water soon becomes brackish. The water becomes brackish to that degree that people have at times to abandon their villages.

*3rd Chak Náli*

77. There are 2 streams in the Chak, which flow during the rains only; and on this account it is called Chak Náli. It is situated to the north of Táhsils Barwala, and Fattiabád; and measures from east to west 57 miles.

78. The people are chiefly Pachadas, but there are some Hindú Jats also. They are like the Panjabís in their dialect, manners, customs &c. The Jats are Sikhs. They are very hard working and industrious. As regards the Pachadas they are a lazy set, and given to thieving. On this account other people do not like the idea of coming from elsewhere, and residing in this Chak.

79. For the above reason there being few cultivators the Banjar exceeds the cultivated area. In the latter also brush-wood grows, fit only for fuel. The soil for the most part is *Rónslí*, in some places *Dakar* exists. The produce in this Chak is indifferent.

80. For the foregoing reasons, rent on land in this Chak is very low. Generally the proprietor gets only  $\frac{1}{4}$  share of the produce.

81. As mentioned above, there are in this Chak 2 streams, which extend through all the villages to the north of the Táhsils Barwala and Fattiabád. The villages on the border of the larger stream are known by the name of Dában.\* The smaller stream is a branch of the larger which runs to its south. The villages on its border are called Sútar.† Both these are hill Streams and flow only during the rains. The flow is very variable. In the Dában villages there is only one harvest (Rabi) of gram and wheat crops, which though sown by aid of the stream water, is entirely dependent on the rain between December and January, should the rain fall the harvest becomes indifferent, and the produce reduced about one-half. In the Sútar villages two harvests are secured, in the Kharif rice crops are grown. There is a peculiarity in the soil of both the Dában and Sútar villages—nothing grows on the area which has not been previously inundated by the Streams! And as the flow of water in those streams is very variable and uncertain, the harvest necessarily becomes variable too; on which account transfers in the rights have hitherto often taken place. In fixing the jamas this fact has been borne in mind.

82. Well irrigation in this Chak is permanent. Water being plentiful and good, the cost of a well is not high. In all the Jat villages there are Pakka wells. In Pachada villages, owing to their in-

\* So called from Dúb, grass which grows plentifully here.

† From the word "Sút" which means a fountain.

difference, they have Katcha wells. The lands therefore have been entered as *Cháhi* and have been assessed accordingly. Had there been other industrious people, besides the Pachadas in this Chak, by this time there would have been hundreds of wells excavated.

#### THE GROUNDS ON WHICH JAMAS AT THE REVISED SETTLEMENT HAVE BEEN DETERMINED

83. Before fixing the Jamas, the point which required notice was, whether any allowance ought to be made for the pasturage of the plough cattle of the cultivators? just as allowance is made in assessing the Government demand for "expenses of collection, profits of stock and wages of labor." The usage of the country is, that proprietors invariably grant such indulgence; the reason being, that "Bajra" is the principal produce of the country, and "Bajra" stalks, except in famine years are not given to the cattle. Taking this and the opinions of the Tahsildárs into consideration, as well as estimating the produce, of grass, it has been determined to deduct 25 per cent. of the entire area of a village. In villages where there is Banjar, such deduction has been made therefrom; but in those where there is no Banjar, deduction has been made from the cultivated area, because the people in order to have pasturage, must either leave a certain quantity of land (which is called *Arahá*) or send their cattle out to other villages where they must pay. "Aug shumari," and at the same time buy enough of grass to last for the remaining portion of the year. The reason for having a uniform rate of deduction is, that in Chak Bágar a pair of bullocks plough an area of 40 acres, one-fourth of which is 10;—and in Chaks Náli and Harriána the area so ploughed is 24,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of which is 6. The crop of grass in the latter is almost double that in the former; thus in reality the deduction in both cases is equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 25 per cent. But in irrigated villages, where the produce is of such a nature as to yield fodder for the plough cattle, special assessments have been made.

84. In the present Settlement there has been no room for increased assessments. On the contrary, from the general appearance of the country, position and prospects of the people, and the following reasons, reduction has been absolutely necessary:—

*First.*—At the last Settlement, the Government demand was fixed according to the rule laid down at para. 52 of "Directions to Settlement Officers," or at " $\frac{2}{3}$  of the net produce to the proprietor." But according to the rule laid down in Financial Book Circular 54 of 1860, the demand should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the net produce. Taking it for granted

that the former assessment was not too high, the jama should under the present rule be reduced.

*Second.*—The calamities which have since befallen the people have well nigh impoverished them. The mutiny with its consequent results (the fine imposed was not the least among them), on the one hand; and the famine of 1860-61 (during which over and above other losses, thousands of head of cattle had died), on the other; have all combined, borne heavily on the people. Indifferent seasons in this District are the rule—not the exception; and "as this District will always be "exposed to these casualties more or less," reduction of assessment was imperatively called for. That such is absolutely necessary, no better evidence can be produced than Mr. Brown's remark "that out of the 15 years, 7 were years of total "or partial failure attended each year by heavy "balances."

*Third.*—The results of the over-assessment of Canal and Sútar villages, and the deterioration of land in Chak Bágár have already been alluded to.

*Fourth.*—In this District the means of export are limited. Except in a few Canal villages, there is no produce for profitable trade, nor is there any expectation of such being the case. In Baráni villages there is only one harvest, on which only is the Government demand fixed. As regards the nature and capability of the soil in Chak Bágár, it has been well remarked "that the usual fate "of the Bhúr tracts throughout Upper India is "observable here."

85. For such and similar reasons the rent of this District differs materially from that of other districts where the produce is more valuable.

86. Taking the above into consideration, the jama of the District according to revenue rates would be thus:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ of the permanent assets as in the last Settlement = Rs. 4,68,904 (Government demand).			
$\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	Do.	...      ...      = „ 2,34,452
			( Proprietor's dues ).
		TOTAL,      ...	= Rs. 7,03,356

Under the present rule the Government demand would be half of Rs. 3,51,678. Add to this the increased cultivated area.—

<i>Total area at the last Settlement.</i>	<i>Total area at present.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
8,40,681	11,82,804	2,92,123.

From this increase 60,025 acres in 173 villages owing to scarcity of Banjar land has been deducted, on the balance the jama on half net produce would be Rs. 97,092. But inasmuch as this area was at the last Settlement assessed at Banjar rates, and as it has now been assessed at full or cultivated rates, the former amount ought to be deducted or one-fifth (Rs. 19,418) of the total jama, which would leave Rs. 77,674, which added to the 3,51,678, would give 4,29,352. But considering the over-assessment of the Canal and Sútar villages, the jama of which is Rs. 1,61,713, a reduction of Rs. 32,335 or at 20 per cent. is necessary, this would leave the jama of the District Rs. 3,97,017.

87. As regards the rent rate. In reality the Government demand ought to be according to this rate. The villages which either from scarcity of cultivators or from other causes, (on account of which the cultivator keeps back a portion of the rent as his share) do not pay the full rent to the proprietors; have not been considered as models. On the other hand the Skinner Estate villages, where the cultivators pay the full rent, have been viewed as the basis. According to this, the rates which have been fixed on the different kinds of land, will appear from the following :—

#### RATES ON BARANI LAND.

88. Just as there is a marked difference in the soils of the three Chaks, so there is a similar difference in the rents. Even in the same Chak there is a difference between the soil and rent of one portion and that of another. For instance in Chak Harriána, the villages of Táhsil Hansi come under the first class, and the rest under the second class. In Chak Bágár there are three classes. The rent which has been viewed as the basis is the highest, and in this District is demandable from that portion only which during the season is brought under the plough, and the proprietors always in bad seasons make allowances. Besides this it should be borne in mind that the proprietor has to meet other demands, such as the Road and School Funds, &c. For this reason and for indifferent seasons, it is thought advisable to de-

duct  $\frac{1}{2}$  from the rental. From the balance the rates would be as follows :—

Name of Chak.	Class.	Full Rent rate.	$\frac{1}{2}$ deduction.	Balance.	Proprietary dues.	Government demand.	REMARKS.
Harriána	1st Class*	1 ... ...	4 ...	12 ...	6 ...	6 ...	* In some special instances the rate is Rs. 1-3-2. Five anas. have been taken as Govt. rent.
	2nd ,,	13 ...	3 3 ...	9 9 ...	4 10 ...	4 11	
Bágár ...	1st ,,	10 5 ...	2 5 ...	8 ...	4 ...	4 ...	Four anas have been taken a Govt. rent.
	2nd ,,	9 6 ...	2 5 ...	7 1 ...	3 7 ...	3 6	
	3rd ,,	8 ...	2 ...	6 ...	3 ...	3 ...	
Náli ...		11 2 ...	2 10 ...	8 4 ...	4 2 ...	4 2	

#### RATES ON CANAL LAND.

89. Description of the Canal land has already been given. Here it is necessary to notice two or three points. *First*, in fixing the rates there should be a difference between the lands irrigated by the running stream and those where other appliances are requisite for irrigation. The Canal authorities have distinct rates which are as follows :—

For valuable products on self-irrigated land the rate is ...	Rs. 0 12 0	Per Bigah.
Ditto, on other land ...	0 8 0	
For other products on self-irrigated land	0 6 8	
Ditto, on other land ...	0 5 0	

Similarly the proprietor in the one case takes from the cultivator  $\frac{1}{2}$  and in the other  $\frac{1}{4}$ . *Second*, from the fact of the people not using any manure, and cultivating the land twice, even three times during the year, there has been a decrease in the produce. *Third*, the people have to pay the Canal water rent, and repair, clear &c., the water courses, the cost of which is proportionate to their length.

90. Taking the above into consideration, two modes have been adopted for fixing the rates. *1st Mode* is the highest Jama on

Barani land in the Táhsil, to which the Canal water rent being added would stand thus :—

Name of Táhsil.	Highest jama on Barani land.	Canal rent on self irrigated land.	Canal rent on land where other appliances are necessary.	Total of cols. 2 and 3.	Total of cols. 2 and 4.	REMARKS.
Hansi ...	9 7	12	8	1 5 7	1 1 7	
Hissár ...	6	* 9	* 6	15	12	* As the supply of water in Hissár is not so plentiful as at Hansi, a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ has been made in the rate of the former.

*2nd mode.*—Generally in Canal villages the rent is paid in kind, in a few instances in cash, which for 2 harvests in Hansi is Rs. 3/9/6 per acre (or Rs. 2/-4 per bigah); and in Hissár Rs. 2/6/4 (or Rs. 1/8/-, per bigah). But this is demandable on the area cultivated during the season, which area is very fluctuating. For instance, in Mr. Brown's settlement the area was 36,700 acres, according to present Khasrah measurements it is 58,994 acres, though in reality there has been instead of increase a decrease in the supply of water. For the above reasons a reduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  has been considered desirable. The subjoined statement will show the particulars :—

Name of Táhsil.	Rent rate.	Deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$	Balance.	Proprietor's dues	Govt. demand.	REMARKS.
Hansi ...	3 9 6	14 2	2 11 2	1 5 7	1 5 7	
Hissár ...	2 6 4	9 7	1 12 9	14 4	14 5	

It will be observed from the two fore-going statements that the Government demand according to both modes is about the same. Therefore the rates which have been fixed are as follows :—

	<i>Self Irrigated land.</i>	<i>In which appliances are necessary.</i>
Hansi	... 1 4 0	1 0 0
Hissár	... 0 15 0	0 12 0

#### RATES ON SUTAR AND DABAN LANDS.

91. In Dában villages owing to variation in supply of water a reduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  has been made. As regards the Sutar villages, though they are superior to the Dában, still owing to indifference and persistent obstinacy on the part of the Pattiála authorities in not allowing the head of the Nalla, which is in that Illáqua, to be cleared ; a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  has been necessary. If the silt is allowed to accumulate, and further obstructions to the flow of water arise, it is to be feared that further reductions will have to be made. The rates therefore stand thus :—

Name.	Rent rate	Reduction	Balance.	Proprietor's dues.	Govt. demand.	REMARKS.
Dában ...	1 9 6	... 6 4	1 3 2	... 9 7	... 9 7	10 annas is the fixed rate.
Sutar ...	2 6 2	1 3 1	1 3 1	... 9 7	... 9 7	8 annas do. do.

#### RATES OF IRRIGATED LANDS.

92. In Chaks Bágár and Harriána the irrigation is not deserving of notice. But in Chak Náli, owing to scarcity of cultivators and other causes, the proprietor gets about  $\frac{1}{5}$  or  $\frac{1}{6}$  the Government demand being  $\frac{1}{10}$  or  $\frac{1}{12}$ . Average rent is Rs. 3. As people have to undergo expenses, and are not much inclined to extend this system of cultivation, a reduction of  $\frac{1}{3}$  is deemed desirable. This therefore gives the proprietary due and Government demand each at one Rupee per acre.

#### RATES OF BANJAR LAND.

93. As in this district the produce of land is not of such a nature as to yield fodder for the cattle, the people have to keep Banjar as grass preserves, on which they levy the due known as "Aug-shumari." In

the account of Pachadas, the rates of this due have already been noted. This is looked upon as among permanent assets. In Chak Náli, owing to the No. of Pachadas who have plenty of cattle, besides the Augshumári due, people have regular grass preserves the produce of which they sell. In Chaks Bágár and Harriána there are few Banjars. The following is the rate fixed :—

Chak Náli	..	Rs.	0	1	4	per acre.
" Harriána	..	"	0	1	0	"
" Bágár	..	"	0	1	0	"

The reason for having a uniform rate in the two last named Chaks is, because the Banjar in Bágár can with no trouble be broken up for cultivation purposes, and in Harriána for breaking the Banjar trouble is required, besides the people have Banjar (called upráhons) attached to their fields.

94. The following statement shows at a glance the different Revenue rates :—

Name of Chak.	Class.	Self irrigated canal land rates		Canal land on which applica- tions are neces- sary.	Irrigation rates.		Dhában vil- lage rates.	Sutar village rates.	Barani rates.	Banjar rates.	REMARKS.
		1	4		1	4					
Harri- ána	1st class	1	4	1	1	4	1	6	1	1	In Bhúr tracts of Chak Harriána, the 1st class rates on Bágár land are fixed.
	2nd ,,	15	15	12	12	12	12	5	1	1	
Bágár	1st class	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	
	2nd ,,	1	4	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	
	3rd ,,	1	4	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	
Náli	..	1	10	8	8	4	4	1	4		

95. According to the above rates, on the total area, after deduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  on account of pasturage of plough cattle, the jama of the district would stand as follows :—

Táhsil.	Jama on irrigated land.	Jama on Barani land.	Jama on Banjar land.	Total.	REMARKS.
Hissár	5,431	78,151	4,390	87,972	Exclusive of the jama of the 3 Rohtak villages which were summarily settled at first, and which have been regularly settled letting the former jama stand good,
Bhiwáni	...	61,322	538	61,860	
Hansi	63,241	77,309	3,327	1,43,877	
Barwálla	5,514	40,571	8,030	54,115	
Fattiabád	9,280	48,601	9,784	67,665	
Total	83,466	3,05,954	26,069	4,15,489	

96. It will be observed the jama as given above is almost the same as that given in para. 86. The above jama has been the basis, and according to the rates mentioned at para. 94, it has been distributed over the villages ; and having due regard for the condition, &c., of each, the demand has been fixed. The grounds in each case are noted in Statement No. III. Besides those points which ordinarily demand attention, the following special circumstances have also been considered :—

1st.—In certain Bágar villages, where the cultivators are few owing to little trouble being required for ploughing, from covetous motives, the people cultivate more land than they can take care of; and the consequence is that most part of the crop meets with either entire or partial failure. Now, in such cases, the cultivated area, from the Records would appear to be equal to that in adjoining villages where the cultivators are numerous. But as there is a difference in the quantity of produce, there ought in justice to be difference in the rent.

2nd.—There are some villages, where the cultivated area and the number of cultivators are equal. But in one the people are more industrious than in another, and necessarily there is a marked difference in the produce of both. For example, take two villages, the one a Jat and the other a Ranghar. In the one case the women help the men in

the fields, and in the other they are *Pardanashins*. Therefore the permanent assets of the Ranghar village can never be equal to those of the Jat, which latter are about double that of the former.

*3rd.*—The permanent and temporary means of cultivation in some villages have demanded attention. In some the proprietors are numerous and cultivate themselves, in others they are few and consequently get *Pah-kashts* to do the work, who having no interest in the land, cultivate or abandon it, as it suits them best. For this reason, in one case timely measures being adopted after rain-fall the harvest is good; and in the other for want of those measures the harvest is either a failure or indifferent. And for this reason too, a few Canal villages in which, at the time of the last settlement the cultivated area in both instances were the same, having been assessed accordingly have been impoverished and transferred.

97. After due consideration of all the foregoing circumstances, and after modifications and recommendations by Mr. Naesmyth, the Commissioner of the Division, who is thoroughly well acquainted with every particular relative to the people and the country; the jama, as

\*Panjab Government Letter No. 360, dated 23rd April 1863, and Financial Commissioner's No. 1,468, dated 28th idem. fixed for 30 years by Major Fendall, Settlement Officer, with the provisional sanction of superior authority,\* has been announced to the people.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the particulars regarding this jama.

Name of Tahsil.	Jama of last settlement.	Average of last 5 years.	Jama of the year preceding the present settlement.	Jama according to Revenue rates on different kinds of soil.	Present jama.	Decrease.	Net decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Villages.	REMARKS.				
										Increase.	Decrease.	Where the jama received increase.	Where the jama received decrease.	Total.
Hisar ...	1,02,787	92,693	1,01,754	87,972	89,828	12,821	895	11,926	11,111	6	88	14	36	* This does not include Rs. 8,675, jama of the villages received in exchange from the Raja of Jhind, and of the three villages recd. 116 change from B.Rs 8,463 jama 139
Bhiwani...	60,065	65,993	68,448	61,860	60,478	8,200	230	7,970	11	1	... 63	1	23	87
Hansi ...	1,60,368	1,51,405	1,55,893	1,43,877	1,36,340	21,861	2,308	19,553	12	2	3	62	24	30
Barwala...	55,118	69,018	63,743	54,115	56,431	7,884	572	7,312	11	7	6	97	14	28
Fattiahad	79,683	73,593	79,066	67,665	67,149	13,988	2,071	11,917	15	1	2110	20	27	157 from Rohtak & attached to Bhiwani, total 17,158 which, however, is included in the other cols.
Total, ...	4,58,021	4,42,702	4,68,904	4,15,489	4,10,226	64,754	6,076	58,678	12	8	... 420	73	144	637
Jagr ...	...	730	...	...	1,200	...	...	470	...					
Khalsa ...	4,68,174	*	...	4,09,026	64,754	5,606	59,148							

98. By Government Letter, as noted in the margin, the net decrease of Rs. 58,678 was sanctioned. No. 360, dated 23rd April 1863.

But in that the increase of Rs. 470 in a Jágír village was taken into account. If that is left out, as it should be, the net decrease on Government demand would be Rs. 59,148 to which sanction is solicited. Since the receipt of Government sanction, Rs. 6 on account resumption of a máfi has been added to the district jama, under authority of the Financial Commissioner's No. 3,071, dated 24th September 1863, and entered in Statements Nos. V. and VI.

99. From the two following Statements, the jama particulars of the several Chaks; and Canal Baráni and Sútar villages will be seen at a glance :--

	Name,	Jama of the year preceding the present settlement.	Present jama.	Net decrease.	Per-cent-age of decrease.	No. of vil-lages.	REMARKS.
CHAKWAR.	Harriána ...	2,78,362	2,47,523	30,839	11 1 3	272	If Canal villages are excluded, the per-cent-age would, Rs. 7 4/2.
	Bágár ...	1,15,778	1,04,748	11,030	9 8 5	181	
	Náli ...	74,764	57,955	16,809	22 7 9	184	If Sútar & Daban villages are excluded, the per-cent-age would be Rs. 18 4/8.
	Total ...	4,68,904	4,10,226	58,678	12 8 ...	637	
VILLAGEWAR.	Baráni villages	3,07,191	2,79,476	27,715	9 ... 4	* 478	* Includes 20 villages in which portions are irrigated.
	Canal do. ...	1,12,185	93,415	18,770	16 11 8	54	
	Sútar do. ...	49,528	37,535	12,193	24 9 11	105	
	Total ...	4,68,904	4,10,226	58,678	12 8 ...	637	

100. The subjoined Statement shows particulars regarding jama on irrigated and unirrigated lands :—

Tâhsil.	No. of entire Barâni villages.	Jama.	No. of irrigated villages.	DETAIL OF COL. 5.			Total No. of villages.	TOTAL JAMA.		
				Jama.	Barâni rate.	Irrigated rates.		Barâni.	Irrigated	Total.
Hissár ...	121	72,048	17	17,780	13,434	4,346	138	85,482	4,346	89,828
Bhiwâni ...	87	60,478	...	...	...	...	87	60,478	...	60,478
Hansi ...	79	60,705	87	75,635	42,838	32,797	116	1,03,543	32,797	1,36,340
Barwâla ...	82	40,756	57	15,675	12,838	2,842	139	53,589	2,842	56,431
Fatiabâd...	89	36,894	68	30,255	22,425	7,830	157	59,319	7,830	67,149
Total ...	458	2,70,881	179	1,39,545	91,530	47,815	637	3,62,411	47,815	4,10,226

101. The following shows at a glance the jama on the different kinds of irrigated lands :—

Kind of village.	No. of villages.	Present jama.	DETAIL OF COL. 3.				REMARKS.
			Per Barâni rates.	Irrigated rates.			
				Canal & Nadi irrigation.	Well irrigation.	Total.	
Canal ...	54	93,415	56,272	37,143	...	37,143	Chak Harriâna.
Dâban ...	41	18,765	12,981	5,284	500	5,784	
Sútar ...	64	18,570	13,918	4,498	154	4,652	Chak Nâli.
Villages where partial well irrigation exists	20	8,595	8,359	...	236	236	
Total ...	179	1,39,345	91,530	46,925	890	47,815	

102 The subjoined statement explains the rates as obtained from the jamas fixed:—

Name.	Jama.	Total area in acres.	DEDUCT MIN.		M A L G U Z A R I .			Assess- ment on Culti- vated land per acre.	Ditto on Mal- guazi area per acre.	Ditto on total area.
			HAI.	Maf.	Barren.	Cultiv- able waste.	Lately aban- doned.	Irrig- ated.	Not irrig- ated.	
Hissár	89,834	4,95,965	3,043	24,130	1,74,095	14,138	6,239	2,74,320	2,80,559	4,68,792
Bhiwani	60,678	3,28,500	100	144	14,977	55,007	3	66	56	94
Hansi...	1,36,340	4,59,910	100	2,466	35,041	1,46,173	3	2,47,883	2,49,205	3,13,379
Barwala	56,431	3,71,063	100	422	24,762	1,94,633	54,327	2,11,095	2,63,422	4,22,403
Fatia- bad	67,149	4,94,943	100	15,003	25,322	2,40,055	15,677	1,93,247	1,40,732	3,45,879
T A S H I L W A R .	...	...	100	3	6	52	3	37	39	94
TOTAL, ..	4,10,232	21,50,381	21,078	1,24,232	8,09,963	62,304	84,458	10,48,346	11,32,804	20,05,071
Harijans	2,47,529	10,66,879	8,872	70,711	3,85,808	27,659	58,941	5,14,788	5,73,729	9,87,296
Bágar	1,04,702	6,94,426	100	1	7	38	3	5	46	51
Náli ...	58,001	3,89,076	5,647	100	1	4	28	966	4,39,451	6,58,947
C H A K W A R .	...	...	100	2	24,601	2,26,247	12,923	24,551	95,107	1,19,658
Total,	4,10,232	21,50,381	21,078	1,24,232	8,09,963	62,304	84,458	10,48,346	11,32,804	20,05,071
...	100	1	6	6	38	3	4	48	52	93

Note.—The 2nd line of figures show the per-centages on the total area in Column 3.

103. For reference the following comparative statement showing the rates on the contiguous villages of Sirsa and Rohtak Districts has been prepared :—

OTHER DISTRICTS.												HISSAR DISTRICT.												
Village.			Tahsil.			Tahsil.			Village.			Tahsil.			Assessment area cultivated acre. per acre.			Assessment area cultivated acre. per acre.			Tahsil.			No. in General Statement
															D. Malguzar do. do.			D. Malguzar do. do.			D. Malguzar do. do.			
Pitli Dabar	...	1	3	6	...	2	1	...	110	No. 1.	1	Karanii	...	10	7	...	1	7	...	8	No. 91			
Bakhroli	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	11	" 1 & 2.	2	Gaila Khan	...	4	8	...	1	7	...	1	4	," 49		
Ajanali	...	3	11	...	1	4	...	1	3	," 2 & 3.	3	Bodiwali	...	4	6	...	2	3	...	2	...	," 22		
Ding	...	1	7	...	1	6	...	1	5	," 3 & 4.	4	Mehowala	...	4	8	...	2	6	...	2	6	," 106		
Bhani	...	1	7	...	1	6	...	1	3	," 5.	5	Rerimudia	...	3	4	...	2	1	...	2	...	," 122		
Narain Kalan	...	1	7	...	1	3	...	1	2	," 6.	6	Thunian	...	2	6	...	1	8	...	1	8	," 153		
Rupura	...	1	7	...	1	2	...	1	1	," 5, 6 & 7.	7	Dhabi Khurd	...	2	7	...	1	8	...	1	8	," 39		
Shaikpur	...	1	7	...	1	3	...	1	2	," 7 & 8.	8	Jhandwala	...	1	11	...	1	7	...	1	6	," 65		
Shukar	...	1	7	...	1	4	...	1	3	," 7 & 8.	9	Deiar	...	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	," 45			
Charwala	...	1	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	," 8 & 9.	10	Bebabis	...	3	9	...	2	1	...	2	..." 3			
Jogiwala	...	1	7	...	1	4	...	1	3	," 9 & 10.	11	Diosar	...	4	...	3	4	..." 3	2	," 26				
Nairana	...	1	7	...	1	3	...	1	3	," 5.	12	Jhioned	...	3	9	..." 3	2	4	..." 3	2	," 24			

Bhiwani	... 510 ...	5 6 ...	5 2 No. 11 & 14.	13		Bapíra	... 6 2 ...	311 ...	3 7 No. 9	
Takrána	... 5 9 ...	4 4 ...	311 ,	14.		Rajpúra	... 4 3 ...	3 8 ...	3 5 ,	72
Kharmpur	... 6 2 ...	4 3 ...	4 ...	14—16.		Suf	... 4 8 ...	310 ...	3 5 ,	105
Takroi	... 6 7 ...	2 8 ...	2 7 ,	17.		Lohári Jatú	... 311 ...	210 ...	2 7 ,	63
Gujráni	... 4 3 ...	2 10 ...	2 7 ,	17 & 18.		Modahna	... 4 9 ...	3 7 ...	3 6 ,	76
Bodishana	... 310 ...	2 10 ...	2 9 ,	18.		Dhanára	... 7 1 ...	411 ...	4 7 ,	26
Jatasi	... 4 4 ...	2 6 ...	2 4 ,	18 & 19.		Talu Muhammadvípur	5 3 ...	3 9 ...	3 5 ,	114
Mundáhal Khurd	... 7 4 ...	3 6 ...	3 3 ,	19 & 22.		Khúmi Khás	... 5 9 ...	4 3 ...	4 4 ,	61
Do. Khás	... 311 ...	1 11 ...	1 10 ,	19 & 20.	HANSI	Sur Khás	... 5 1 ...	2 9 ...	2 6 ,	110
Bandahai	... 4 11 ...	2 ...	1 11 ,	21 & 22.		Kharbols	... 5 ...	2 7 ...	2 5 ,	55
Singan Játó	... 6 9 ...	2 5 ...	2 4 ,	22—26.		Bharpána Ajim Shahpúr	... 7 ...	3 6 ...	3 3 ,	4
Do. Khás	... 410 ...	2 6 ...	2 5 ,	23—27.		Baspána Khurd	... 7 1 ...	3 8 ...	3 5 ,	6
Bhaini Bhaini	... 4 9 ...	3 ...	210 ,	25		Do. Akbarpúri	7 6 ...	3 7 ...	3 4 ,	3
Bhaini Mehrajpúr	... 5 3 ...	4 4 ...	310	26		Do. Radsháhpúr	7 9 ...	3 11 ...	3 6 ,	5
Mehim	... 5 2 ...	3 5 ...	2 9	27		Pothi Kalan	... 7 4 ...	5 11 ...	5 3 ,	91
Sissar Khás	... 8 3 ...	4 6 ...	4 3			Mitathá	... 7 4 ...	5 3 ...	4 11 ,	59
Ghaila	... 911 ...	4 2 ...	4 1			Sírsas Ghoga	... 4 5 ...	3 3 ...	3 2 ,	82
Kharak Khás	... 911 ...	8 7 ...	7 9	No. 29.		Chang	... 6 3 ...	410 ...	4 8 ,	17

( 33 )

Late Mehim Tahsil, Rohetak District,  
Late Mehim Tahsil, Rohetak District, at pre-  
Distr., at present Tahsil, Rohetak  
sent Tahsil, Bhiwani

Bhiwani, formerly Tahsil,  
late Mehim Tahsil, Rohetak District.

Continguous to the 22 th  
large trapezoid from Rohetak.

In this settement.

104. It may not be out of place here to mention, that when the jamas were announced *not a single* objection was raised by the people. The entire district having been settled at one and the same time, this advantage was apparent, that the jama of one Táhsil could conveniently be compared with that of another. The very year the jamas were announced, the Khewats having been ready, the Government demand was collected accordingly; and any errors that had crept in were corrected.

105. For future consideration certain points are herein noted :—

1st.—The jamas have been so fixed, having regard to the position of the people and capabilities of soil, that for ordinary calamity of season no remission would be necessary; neither should any be sanctioned, to prevent the liberality of Government having a demoralizing effect on the people. But under extraordinary circumstances, similar to those of the fearful year 1860-61, such concessions will have to be made, to prevent ruin staring in the face of the people. But even under such circumstances, I would not advocate any remission for villages of rich proprietors and Baniahs, because the former having canal and other irrigated villages, would receive profits equal to, if not more than the loss sustained in Baráni villages—and the latter, from their trade would derive more than proportionate profits. Only as regards Bhaiachara villages, the concession would be necessary; or they would be impoverished and laid under the necessity of transferring their rights, which the Baniahs and others are at all times eagerly ready to pounce upon.

2nd.—Those Bágár villages where there are no Banjars, and consequently no room for improvement, should, when the soil becomes much deteriorated, demand attention of the authorities. For such timely aid would be the preventive of utter ruin.

3rd.—Should the Dában and Sútar, especially the latter villages remain as they are at present, nothing further would be required to be done. But in the event of the supply of water becoming less, or entirely ceasing (from facts as they at present stand, apprehensions are entertained, that sooner or later such may be the case), timely aid would indeed be necessary. For the soil is not of such a nature, (as has been already mentioned), that from rain (however heavy it may be), unaided by the stream inundation any harvest would grow.

## REDUCTION MADE IN NUMBER, &amp;C., OF SETTLEMENT PAPERS.

106. In the Jhelam and Rawalpindí districts this subject had demanded attention. In this district, at the suggestion of the Commissioner, in addition to the reductions effected in those districts, further reductions have been made, of which the following is a brief account :—

Name of Settlement Papers.	Former practice.	Reductions now effected.
1. List attached to Settlement Misls.	Two lists used to be prepared, one side of each of which used to be blank.	On one side, the list of the Misls is now entered, and on the other side of the same paper, list of the cases is given.
2. Misl Hadbast and Khasra Hadbast.	This Misl was separate from the settlement : then there used to be separate Khasra and Shajrah and declarations.	In the Settlement Misl the Khasra Hadbast is attached, and the boundaries are sketched in Shajrahs, and signatures of parties attached thereto. The village itself is shown in black ink and other adjoining villages in red ink.
3. Khasra (lists of fields.)	The columns were many and used to occupy two sides of a statement.	On one side, the list is divided in two columns ; and unnecessary columns omitted (such as columns for zemindari villages, where the proprietor being one, separate columns for each is unnecessary, the name is entered at first page).
4. Khatauni, Tirig and Khewat.	These three used to be prepared separately.	In the Panjab, the 2nd is discontinued. In this settlement the columns of Khewat being added to Khatauni, one paper has been made to answer both purposes. According to former practice there used to be only three columns (for number of Khasra, land and nature of area), leaving the rest of the page blank ; whereas in this settlement, for semindari villages these have been thrice repeated, and in Bhaiachara, twice ; and the totals given under the names of the proprietors and cultivators, thus causing a great saving of stationery.
5. List of Mafis.		
6. Do. Mortgages.		
7. Do. Absentees.	Whether required or not all used to be prepared and attached to the Misl.	Where necessary these have been prepared, and in those instances where these things do not exist, a note has been entered in the list attached to the Misl to show that they are blank.
8. Do. Kúhi.		
9. Do. Wells,		

Name of Settlement Papers.	Former practice.	Reductions effected.
10. Ikrarnamah or Wájib-ul-urz.	There used to be 20 to 25 paras. in these according to former practice.	Special conditions only are entered in the Ikrarnamah of the village ; and as regards general conditions, viz., collection of Revenue, boundary disputes, Judicial cases, Lambardárs, &c., they are written in one General Statement which being lithographed, has been distributed in each Táhsil
11. Final Rubkári	In this every point used to be noticed whether recorded in Misl or not.	To make the final Rubkári an abstract of the whole Misl is useless. Only reference of subjects recorded in the Misl is now made in the Rubkári, and other points noticed,

107. In adopting this plan there has been a saving of  $\frac{2}{3}$  in the cost on account stationery, a great saving of labor; and at the same time nothing that is worth knowing has been left out.

(True Copy and Extract.)

J. NAESMITH,  
*Uffg. Comr. and Supdt.,*  
*Hissár Division.*

No. 431  
3162

FROM

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,  
*Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner,*

*Panjáb.*

TO

L. H. GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,  
*Offg. Secretary to Government Panjáb.*

*Dated 1st May 1872.*

SIR,

In reply to your No. 910, dated 16th December last, I am directed to submit in original a letter No. 67, dated 16th ultimo, from the Commissioner, Hissár Division, and to intimate that the Financial Commissioner considers the Commissioner has shown good reason why the Hissár District Settlement should be confirmed for 20 years only, and Mr. Egerton recommends that it be confirmed for that term.

2. I am also desired to ask for permission to print Extra Assistant Commissioner Amin Chand's Report in Vernacular, and a translation of it in English, together with the Commissioner's Review and the orders of Government.

3. The original enclosures of this office No. 409, dated 8th August 1867, which were returned with your No. 109, dated 26th January 1872 are re-submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. M. YOUNG,

*Offg. Secy. to Finl. Commissioner, Panjáb.*

( ii )

No. 671.

FROM

L. H. GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,

*Offg. Secretary to Government Panjáb.*

To

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

*Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner,*

*Panjáb.*

*Dated Lahore, 10th May 1872.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 431,  
Agriculture, Revenue, dated the 1st instant, and its enclosures, regard-  
and Commerce. ing the Settlement of the Hissár District.

2. In reply, I am to state that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor after a careful consideration of the circumstances connected with this Settlement, agrees in the opinion expressed by the Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of Hissár that it should be confirmed for a period of 20 years from the date of its completion and is pleased to sanction accordingly.

3. His Honor approves the printing of the papers mentioned in your para. 2.

4. The original enclosures to your letter under reply are herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

E. W. TROTTER,

*For Offg. Secretary to Government Panjáb.*



